

OCTOBER 23, 1970

Office of the White House Press Secretary
(New York, New York)

THE WHITE HOUSE

TEXT OF THE ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE
25TH ANNIVERSARY SESSION
OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE
UNITED NATIONS

Mr. President, Mr. Secretary General, Distinguished Chiefs of State and Heads of Government, Foreign Ministers and Delegates here assembled:

I am honored to greet the members of the United Nations on behalf of the United States as we celebrate this organization's 25th Anniversary. On this historic occasion I wish to pay special tribute to the founders of the United Nations to Secretary General U Thant and to all others who have played indispensable roles in its success.

In celebrating an anniversary, there is a temptation to recount the accomplishments of the past, to gloss over the difficulties of the present and to speak in optimistic or even extravagant terms about our hopes for the future.

This is too important a time and too important an occasion for such an approach. The fate of more than three and a half billion people today rests on the realism and candor with which we approach the great issues of war and peace, of security and progress, in this world that together we call home.

So I would like to speak with you today not ritualistically but realistically; not of impossible dreams, but of possible deeds.

The United Nations was born amid a great upwelling of hope that at last the better nature of man would triumph. There was hope that Woodrow Wilson's dream of half a century ago -- that the world's governments would join "in a permanent league in which they are pledged to use their united power to maintain peace by maintaining right and justice" -- would at last be realized.

Some of those early hopes have been realized. Some have not.

The UN has achieved many successes in settling or averting conflicts.

The UN has achieved many successes in promoting economic development and in fostering other areas of international cooperation, thanks to the work of dedicated men and women all over the world.

These are matters that all the members of the United Nations can point to with great pride.

But we also know that the world today is not what the founders of the UN hoped for twenty-five years ago. Cooperation among nations leaves much to be desired. The goal of the peaceful settlement of disputes is too often breached. The great central issue of our time -- the question of whether the world as a whole is to live at peace -- has not been resolved.

MORE

-2-

This central issue turns in large part on the relations among the great nuclear powers. Their strength imposes on them special responsibilities of restraint and vision. The issue of war and peace cannot be solved unless we in the United States and the Soviet Union demonstrate both the will and the capacity to put our relationship on a basis consistent with the aspirations of mankind.

Commenting here today on US-Soviet relationships, I see no point in responding in kind to traditional cold war rhetoric. The facts of the recent past speak for themselves. An effort to score debating points is not the way to advance the cause of peace.

In fact one of the paramount problems of our time is that we must transcend the old patterns of power politics in which nations sought to exploit every volatile situation for their own advantage, or to squeeze the maximum advantage for themselves out of every negotiation.

In today's world, and especially where the nuclear powers are involved, such policies invite the risk of confrontations that could spell disaster for all. The changes in the world since World War II have made more compelling than ever the central idea behind the United Nations: that individual nations must be ready at last to take a far-sighted and generous view. The profoundest national interest of our time - for every nation - is not immediate gain, but the preservation of peace.

One of the reasons the world had such high hopes for the United Nations at the time of its founding was that the United States and the Soviet Union had fought together as allies in World War II, and cooperated in bringing the UN into being. There were hopes that this cooperation would continue.

It did not continue, and many of the world's -- and the UN's -- most grievous troubles since have stemmed from that fact of history.

It is not my intention to point fingers of blame, but simply to discuss the facts of international life as they are.

We all must recognize that the United States and the Soviet Union have very profound and fundamental differences.

It would not be realistic, therefore, to suggest that our differences can be eliminated merely by better personal relationships between the heads of our governments. Such a view would slight the seriousness of our disagreements.

Genuine progress in our relations calls for specifics, not merely atmospherics. A true detente is built by a series of actions, not by a superficial shift in the apparent mood.

It would not be realistic to suggest that all we need to improve our relations is "better mutual understanding."

Understanding is necessary. But we do understand one another well enough to know that our differences are real, and that in many respects we will continue to be competitors. Our task is to keep that competition peaceful and to make it creative.

Neither would it be realistic to deny that power has a role in our relations. Power is a fact of international life. Our mutual obligation is to discipline that power, and to seek together with other nations to ensure that it is used to maintain the peace rather than to threaten the peace.

MORE

I state these obstacles to peace because they are the challenge that must be overcome.

Despite the deep differences between ourselves and the Soviet Union, there are four great factors that provide a basis for a common interest in working together to contain and reduce those differences.

The first of these factors is at once the most important and the most obvious. Neither of us wants a nuclear exchange that would cost the lives of tens of millions of people. Thus, we have a powerful common interest in avoiding a nuclear confrontation.

The second of these factors is the enormous cost of arms. Certainly we both should welcome the opportunity to reduce that burden, and to use our resources for building rather than destroying.

The third factor is that we both are major industrial powers, which at present have very little trade or commercial contact with one another. It would clearly be in the economic self-interest of each of us if world conditions would permit us to increase that trade and contact.

The fourth factor is the global challenge of economic and social development. The pressing economic and social needs around the world can give our competition a creative direction.

Thus, in these four matters, we have substantial mutual incentives to find ways of working together despite our continuing differences of views.

It was in this spirit that I announced, on taking office, that the policy of the United States would be to move from an era of confrontation to an era of negotiation.

This is the spirit that we hope will dominate the talks between our two countries on the limitation of strategic arms.

There is no greater contribution which the United States and the Soviet Union together could make than to limit the world's capacity for self-destruction.

This would reduce the danger of war. It would enable us to devote more of our resources -- abroad as well as at home -- to assisting in the constructive works of economic development and peaceful progress: in Africa, where so many nations have gained independence and dignity during the life of the United Nations. In Asia, with its rich diversity of cultures and peoples. And in Latin America, where the United States has special bonds of friendship and cooperation.

Despite our many differences, the United States and the Soviet Union have managed ever since World War II to avoid direct conflicts. But history shows -- as the tragic experience of World War I indicates -- that great powers can be drawn into conflict without their intending it by wars between smaller nations.

The Middle East is a place today where local rivalries are intense, and where the vital interests of the United States and the Soviet Union are both involved. Quite obviously, the primary responsibility for achieving a peaceful settlement rests on the nations of the Middle East themselves. But in this region in particular, it is imperative that the two major powers conduct themselves so as to strengthen the forces of peace rather than to strengthen the forces of war.

MORE

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It is essential that we and the Soviet Union join in efforts toward avoiding war in the Middle East, and also toward developing a climate in which the nations of the Middle East will learn to live and let live. It is essential not only in the interest of the people of the Middle East themselves, but also because the alternative could be a confrontation with disastrous consequences for the Middle East, for our own nations, and for the world.

Therefore, we urge the continuation of the ceasefire and the creation of confidence in which peace efforts can go forward.

In the world today we are at a crossroads. We can follow the old way, playing the traditional game of international relations, but at ever-increasing risk. Everyone will lose and no one will gain. Or we can take a new road.

I invite the leaders of the Soviet Union to join us in taking that new road -- to join in a peaceful competition, not in the accumulation of arms but in the dissemination of progress; not in the building of missiles but in waging a winning war against hunger and disease and human misery in our own countries and around the globe.

Let us compete in elevating the human spirit, in fostering respect for law among nations and in promoting the works of peace. In this kind of competition, no one loses and everyone benefits.

Here at the United Nations, there are many matters of major and immediate and global concern on which nations even when they are competitors have a mutual interest in working together as part of the community of nations.

In approaching these matters each of us, in our national interest as leaders, and in our self-interest as human beings, must take into consideration a broader element: "The World Interest."

1. It is in the world interest to avoid drifting into a widening division between have and have-not nations.

Last month I proposed a major transformation of the American foreign aid program. A major thrust of my proposals is to place larger shares of American assistance under international agencies, in particular the World Bank, the UN Development Program, and the Regional Development Banks. We seek to promote greater multilateral cooperation and the pooling of contributions through impartial international bodies. We are also encouraging developing countries to participate more fully in the determination of their needs. Within the Inter-American system, for example, new mechanisms have been established for a continuing and frank dialogue.

In the spirit of the UN's second development decade, we shall strive to do our full and fair share in helping others to help themselves -- through government assistance, through encouraging efforts by private industry and through fostering a spirit of international volunteer service.

2. It is in the world interest for the United Nations not to be paralyzed in its most important function, that of keeping the peace.

Disagreements between the major powers in the past have contributed to this paralysis. The United States will do everything it can to help develop and strengthen the practical means that will enable the United Nations to move decisively to keep the peace. This means strengthening both its capacity for peacemaking, or settling disputes before they lead to armed conflict, and its capacity for peacekeeping, containing and ending conflicts that have broken out.

3. It is in the world interest that we cooperate in preserving and restoring our natural environment.

Pollution knows no national or ideological boundaries. For example, it has made Lake Erie barely able to support life, it is despoiling Lake Baikal and

it puts Lake Tanganyika in future jeopardy. The UN is uniquely equipped to play a central role in an international effort to curtail its ravages.

4. It is in the world interest for the resources of the sea to be used for the benefit of all -- and not to become a source of international conflict, pollution, and unbridled commercial rivalry.

Technology is ready to tap the vast, largely virgin resources of the oceans. At this moment, we have the opportunity to set up rules and institutions to ensure that these resources are developed for the benefit of all mankind and that the resources derived from them are shared equitably. But this moment is fleeting. If we fail to seize it, storm and strife could become the future of the oceans.

This summer the United States submitted a draft United Nations convention on this matter which I hope will receive early and favorable attention.

5. It is in the world interest to ensure that the quantity of life does not impair the quality of life.

As the UN enters its second development decade, it has both the responsibility and means to help nations control the population explosion which so impedes meaningful economic growth. The United States will continue to support the rapid development of UN services to assist the population and family planning programs of member nations.

6. It is in the world interest that the narcotics traffic be curbed.

Drugs pollute the minds and bodies of our young, bringing misery, violence and human and economic waste. This scourge of drugs can be eliminated through international cooperation. I urge all governments to support the recent recommendations of the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and to take the first step toward giving them substance by establishing a United Nations Fund for Drug Control. I urge all governments to support a strengthened narcotics treaty that would govern all production by restricting it solely to medical and scientific purposes. The United States has already circulated such a proposal for consideration at the next session of the UN Narcotics Commission.

7. It is in the world interest to put a decisive end to sky piracy and the kidnapping and murder of diplomats.

In this assembly last year, I called for international action to put an end to air piracy. This problem has since grown even more acute. Recent events have dramatically underscored its gravity and the fact that no nation is immune. The United States has taken a number of steps on its own initiative. But this issue requires effective international actions, including measures to permit the suspension of airline services to countries where such piracy is condoned.

The increase of kidnappings of accredited diplomats is a closely related matter that should urgently concern every member of this Assembly.

8. Finally, it is in the world interest to ensure that the human rights of Prisoners-of-War are not violated.

In an address earlier this month proposing a ceasefire in Indochina, I called for the immediate and unconditional release by both sides of prisoners-of-war and innocent victims of the conflict. This is not a political or a military issue. It is a humanitarian issue. The United Nations should register its concern about the treatment of prisoners-of-war and press all adversaries in this conflict, indeed in every conflict, to honor the Geneva Convention.

I have mentioned some of the problems on which the United Nations can -- if its members have the will -- make substantial progress. There are many others. I urge this body, and the UN system, to move ahead rapidly with effective action. The United States will do its full share.

The United States came to its present position of world power without either seeking the power or wanting the responsibility. We shall meet that responsibility as well as we can.

MORE

We shall not be so pious or so hypocritical as to pretend that we have not made mistakes, or that we have no national interests of our own which we intend to protect.

But we can with complete honesty say that we maintain our strength to keep the peace, and not to threaten the peace. The power of the United States will be used to defend freedom, and never to destroy freedom.

What we seek is not a Pax Americana; not an American Century; but rather a structure of stability and progress that will enable each nation to chart its own course and to make its own way without outside interference, without intimidation, without domination by ourselves or by any other power. The United States fully understands and respects the policy of non-alignment, and welcomes joint efforts, such as the recent meeting in Lusaka, to further international cooperation.

We seek good relations with all the people of the world. We respect the right of each people to choose its own way.

We do hold certain principles to be universal:

- That each nation has a sovereign right to its own independence and to recognition of its own dignity.
- That each individual has a human right to that same recognition of his dignity.
- That we all share a common obligation to demonstrate the mutual respect for the rights and feelings of one another that is the mark of a civil society and also of a true community of nations.

As the United Nations begins its next quarter century, it does so richer in experience and sobered in its understanding of what it can do and what it cannot; what should be expected and what should not.

In the spirit of this 25th Anniversary, the United States will go the extra mile in doing our part toward making the UN succeed. We look forward to working together with all nations represented here in going beyond the mere containment of crises to build a structure of peace that promotes justice as well as assuring stability, and that will last because all have a stake in its lasting.

I remember vividly my visit to India in 1953 when I met for the first time one of the world's greatest statesmen, Prime Minister Nehru. I asked him, as he considered that great country, with all its enormous problems, what did he judge its greatest need? He replied: "The greatest need for my country, and for every newly independent country, is for 25 years of peace -- for a generation of peace."

In Africa, in Asia, in Latin America, in Western Europe, in Eastern Europe -- in all the seventy-four nations I now have visited -- one thing I have found is that whatever their differences of race or religion or political systems, whatever their customs, whatever their condition, the people of the world want peace.

So let the guns fall silent and stay silent.

In Southeast Asia let us agree to a ceasefire and negotiate a peace.

In the Middle East let us hold to the ceasefire and build a peace.

Through arms control agreements, let us invest our resources in the development that nourishes peace.

Across this planet let us attack the ills that threaten peace.

(MORE)

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In the untapped oceans of water and space let us harvest in peace.

In our personal relations and in our international relations let us display the mutual respect that fosters peace.

Above all, let us, as leaders of the world, reflect in our actions what our own people feel. Let us do what our own people need. Let us consider the world interest -- the people's interest -- in all that we do.

Since the birth of the United Nations -- for the first time in this century -- the world's people have lived through twenty-five years without a world war.

Let us resolve together that the second quarter century of the United Nations shall offer the world what its people yearn for, and what they deserve: a world without any war, a full generation of peace.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Executive Registry
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October 23, 1970

Dick,

Attached is an advance copy of
the President's United Nations
speech today.



Henry A. Kissinger

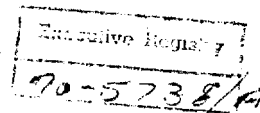
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25 NOV 1970

Captain James A. Lovell, USN
Consultant to the President on Physical
Fitness and Sports
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Captain Lovell:

This is in response to your letter of 18 November relative to employee programs of physical fitness operated in Federal agencies.

CIA Officer has been designated as this Agency's contact officer in this matter. He has already talked with Mr. Swengros and meetings will be arranged to discuss specific information needed. Our physical fitness facility is actively used by Agency men and women, and the participation in the various sports activities sponsored by our Employee Activity Association is high.

I want to assure you of my personal interest in such programs and my support for their continued improvement.

Sincerely,

/s/ Richard Helms

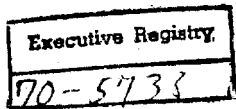
Richard Helms
Director

Drafted in DDS
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White House



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 18, 1970

Dear Mr. Helms:

On September 25, 1970, President Nixon issued Executive Order 11562 reorganizing the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports and appointing me as its Chairman. Section 5 of this Executive Order, Assistance by Agencies, authorizes the Council to request from any Federal department or agency information or assistance necessary to carry out its function to the extent permitted by law and within the limit of available funds.

At the present time, the Council is seeking information relative to employee programs of physical fitness operated in Federal agencies.

Would you please have an appropriate member of your staff contact Mr. Glenn Swengros, Director of Program Development for the Council, to apprise him of physical fitness programs, if any, in operation or planned for the future in your department. Mr. Swengros' address is ROB-3, Room 2600, 7th & D Streets, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20202 (Phone: 962-8796).

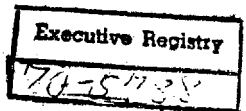
Please feel free to call upon the Council if we can be of any service.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "James A. Lovell".

Captain James A. Lovell, USN
Consultant to the President on
Physical Fitness and Sports
NASA Astronaut

Honorable Richard Helms
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

White House

November 24, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR HONORABLE RICHARD HELMS

Subject CIA Officer

Per our conversation, would you please explore the possibility of a promotion for CIA Officer.

[Redacted]

Thank you.


Peter Millspaugh

cc: H. A. Haldeman
Alexander Butterfield
Harry Flemming

PEM:md

White House

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 12, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR

The Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
The Attorney General
The Under Secretary of State
The Deputy Secretary of Defense
The Director of Central Intelligence
The Director, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency
The Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

SUBJECT: SAM and HSD Systems as U/I Defense

Attached is a recent memorandum on the subject, developed at my request. I believe the conclusions, which are summarized below, and the memorandum itself will be of interest. The study makes clear that any modern SAM system will have some ABM capability under some circumstances. It may be, however, that constraints can be built into SAM specifications which will limit the ABM capability to an acceptable level. This point is being studied further.

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(WHITE HOUSE)

26 JUN 1970

The Honorable Robert P. Mayo
Director, Bureau of the Budget
Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Bob:

This letter is in response to the President's memorandum of May 25, 1970, calling for the initiation of an intensive program evaluation effort, with a report to be submitted to you by July 1, 1970.

The President's memorandum was received at the peak of this Agency's annual activity involving detailed hearings and examinations of all our functions and culminating in the preparation of a series of Program Memoranda for the Bureau's subsequent review in September. I believe the Bureau is familiar with this Agency's early (1964) recognition of the merits of the planning, programming, and budgeting system (PPBS) and the fact that we now have six years of successively refined experience in this management technique. Particularly during the past two years, we have taken full advantage of the PPBS to enforce maximum economy in our operations and to insure that those resources ultimately allocated to the Agency in the course of the budget process were utilized in the most effective manner possible.

During the current PPB cycle involving in-house assessments of projected needs for Fiscal Year 1972, proposals aggregating many millions of dollars over the 1971 level were introduced for top-level managerial consideration. After weeks of careful consultations -- thinking through our alternatives and testing our judgments -- we are now putting into final form a budget request which I feel will be in consonance with present-day fiscal austerities and at the same time will allow for the successful accomplishment of pared down, essential missions. Reaching this lower level from the initial proposals in a meaningful and responsible manner patently requires a very thorough evaluation of both ongoing activities and new contenders. This has been done.

(EXECUTIVE REGISTRY FILE)

White House

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In addition to these formalized, annual procedures, we frequently convene special review panels to approach some key problem from several different angles of vision, with the goal being an objective analysis across the broadest possible spectrum. A recent case in point was a far-ranging study of the prospects and possibilities for this Agency's use of space satellites in the oncoming decade. The attack on this problem -- with its obvious heavy overtones for resource application -- was led by our Assistant Deputy Director for Science and Technology, with both user and operator interests fully represented.

Since personnel costs account for almost half of our total expenditures, we have concentrated a great deal of senior management attention on the question of size and deployment of manpower assets. The personnel reductions we are now implementing will result a year hence in the Agency's being at its lowest strength level in ten years. During my tenure as Director there will have been [] eliminated and another [] (for new activities) absorbed from within.

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I believe that the Agency's current system of management reflects not only a capability for timely response to changing national policy but also the flexibility to translate these changes simultaneously into fiscal terms. In past years a very large investment of Agency resources has been required to carry out our assigned tasks in Southeast Asia. For instance, commitments in Vietnam alone were requiring 10-12% of our total dollars in the 1967-1968 period. In keeping with the national policy of Vietnamization, we plan on halving that investment in 1971-1972. This is to be achieved by orderly disengagement from large, subsidy-type operations, such as support of the Provincial Reconnaissance Units and of the Special Police Program, and by closing out completely our participation in other projects, such as the Static Census Grievance and the Rural Development Cadre.

One of the principal points in the President's memorandum dealt with the possible need for a change in laws or administrative procedures to accomplish the Presidential objective of maximum economy in Federal programs. We were unable to identify any areas wherein new legislative initiatives might make a substantial contribution to the efficacy of Agency operations. Existing legislation is sufficiently broad as to allow ample flexibility to make needed changes. With regard to Executive Orders, administrative regulations, and the like, existing procedures seem sufficient to bring about alterations as they are required.

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Contributing to the overview of the Agency is, of course, the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. The 40 Committee also scrutinizes the Agency's sensitive covert action undertakings at least annually. These kinds of mechanisms, then, exist now -- without need for further executive action.

As to the future, the Agency plans to proceed along the lines we have developed in the past which have shown good results and to refine still further our capabilities for program evaluation. We look forward to working with the newly constituted Office of Management and Budget in the coming years to insure that we continue to meet the President's objective of having good programs which are fully deserving of the taxpayers' dollar.

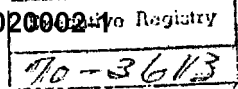
Sincerely,

/s/ Richard Helms

Richard Helms
Director

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 9, 1970

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MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Richard Helms
Director, Central Intelligence Agency

SUBJECT: Domestic Intelligence and Internal Security Affairs

In the future, I would appreciate it if your agency would address all material relating to matters of domestic intelligence or internal security interest to my exclusive attention.

The President is anxious to centralize the coordination at the White House of all information of this type, and your cooperation in this regard would be appreciated.

Dr. Kissinger is aware of this new procedure.


TOM CHARLES HUSTON

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White House

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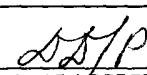
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 15, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS
OF DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

I am calling upon American business, organized labor, veterans organizations, and state and local governments to lend their support to a national effort -- Jobs for Veterans -- designed to provide maximum employment opportunities for veterans.

Each veteran deserves the opportunity to find his place in our economic system. Jobs for Veterans is a nationwide effort to highlight the veteran and to make effective use of the talents and skills he has acquired in the military service.

I expect the Departments and Agencies of the Executive Branch to lead the way in this important effort and to support the program fully within their areas of responsibility.

I have appointed [] as National Chairman of Jobs for Veterans and I have asked him to cooperate with you to insure that the resources of the Federal Government are utilized to the fullest extent possible.



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70-5738/A

25 NOV 1970

Captain James A. Lovell, USN
Consultant to the President on Physical
Fitness and Sports
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Captain Lovell:

This is in response to your letter of 18 November relative to employee programs of physical fitness operated in Federal agencies.

[REDACTED], has been designated as this Agency's contact officer in this matter. He has already talked with Mr. Swengros and meetings will be arranged to discuss specific information needed. Our physical fitness facility is actively used by Agency men and women, and the participation in the various sports activities sponsored by our Employee Activity Association is high.

I want to assure you of my personal interest in such programs and my support for their continued improvement.

Sincerely,

/s/ Richard Helms

Richard Helms
Director

Drafted in DDS

O/ExDir/BE

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White House

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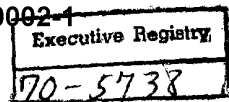
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FORM NO. 237 Use previous editions



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 18, 1970

Dear Mr. Helms:

On September 25, 1970, President Nixon issued Executive Order 11562 reorganizing the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports and appointing me as its Chairman. Section 5 of this Executive Order, Assistance by Agencies, authorizes the Council to request from any Federal department or agency information or assistance necessary to carry out its function to the extent permitted by law and within the limit of available funds.

At the present time, the Council is seeking information relative to employee programs of physical fitness operated in Federal agencies.

Would you please have an appropriate member of your staff contact Mr. Glenn Swengros, Director of Program Development for the Council, to apprise him of physical fitness programs, if any, in operation or planned for the future in your department. Mr. Swengros' address is ROB-3, Room 2600, 7th & D Streets, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20202 (Phone: 962-8796).

Please feel free to call upon the Council if we can be of any service.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "James A. Lovell".

Captain James A. Lovell, USN
Consultant to the President on
Physical Fitness and Sports
NASA Astronaut

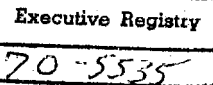
Honorable Richard Helms
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 6, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR

HEADS OF ALL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES
OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

SUBJECT: Presidential Directive on Attendance at October
Revolution Anniversary Celebration at Soviet Embassy

In view of the continued unwarranted detention by Soviet authorities of the crew and passengers of a light aircraft which inadvertently landed on Soviet territory last month, including three officers of the US Armed Forces, the President considers it inappropriate this year for any Presidential appointee or any other member of the Executive Branch of equivalent rank to attend parties at Soviet Embassies and Missions observing the Anniversary of the October Revolution.

Hheads of Departments and Agencies should ensure that attendance at such parties by their subordinates be (a) limited in number and (b) confined to officials of middle-level rank.

Hheads of Departments and Agencies which do not normally have business with the Soviet Government or its organizations should ensure that no members of their Departments or Agencies attend such parties.

While it is not intended to volunteer a public statement explaining the above measures, the following statement may be made in response to questions:

"In view of the unwarranted detention of the crew and passengers of a light American aircraft by Soviet authorities, including three officers of the Armed Services of the United States, it is not deemed appropriate this year for American officials to accept the hospitality of the Soviet Government on the occasion of the November celebration. This was a decision taken at the highest level."

The above actions will not be taken if the Soviets should release the crew and passengers of the US aircraft before the parties in question occur.

EXHIBIT

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October 23, 1970

I just wanted you to know that I found the ONE memorandum "Some Implications of Population Trends in Poor Countries" thoughtful and thought-provoking. Please tell the people who drafted the memo that I have read it and think it is a first-rate job. As a result of the memo, I have several follow-on questions which I will be sending to you separately.

Henry A. Kissinger

Honorable Richard Helms
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

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FORM NO. 1-67

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 22, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS
AND AGENCIES

The President has approved the recommendations of the Domestic Council subcommittee on energy.

Enclosed is a copy of a statement by Chairman McCracken and General Lincoln which contains a detailed list of the specific actions required by the Executive Branch. Department and Agency Heads are requested to take appropriate action to implement the decisions reflected in the statement.

In summary, the decision requires the following:

1. Conserve fuels in federal installations (Action: All Departments and Agencies).
2. Modify requirements of the oil import program (Primary Action: Department of the Interior).
3. Increase the availability of railroad cars for moving coal (Action: Interstate Commerce Commission).
4. Minimize interruptions in electric service (Primary Action: Federal Power Commission).
5. Issue guidance to consumers on conserving the use of energy (Action: Special Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs).
6. Participate in an interagency board to identify fuel problems and coordinate remedial action (Action: Office of Emergency Preparedness, Department of the Interior, Department of Commerce, Council on Environmental Quality, Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Power Commission).



John D. Ehrlichman
Assistant to the President for
Domestic Affairs

EXECUTIVE REGISTRY THE White House

FOR RELEASE AT 10:00 A.M.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1970

Statement by

Paul W. McCracken, Chairman
Council of Economic Advisers
and
General George A. Lincoln, Director
Office of Emergency Preparedness

on

THE FUEL SITUATION FOR THE WINTER OF 1970-71

Last May, in anticipation of the tight electric power supply in some regions of the United States this summer, the Interagency Power and Energy Committee convened by the Office of Emergency Preparedness issued a report which identified the problem areas and suggested measures which the electric utility industry, consumers, and the appropriate agencies of the state and federal government should take to avoid a breakdown in service. The power supply problems in the East occurred as anticipated in the contingency planning -- primarily by the electric power industry itself, but assisted by federal actions -- enabled the general public to continue to be served. We have had difficulties this summer, and as recently as last week, but considering the magnitude of the problem and the potential for truly disastrous consequences, the contingency planning has worked well.

- 2 -

We have continued to study the energy supply situation and find that as winter approaches the nation faces a potential shortage in the supplies of natural gas, residual fuel oil and bituminous coal. The potential shortage appears to be more serious in some regions of the country than in others, but no section is completely immune from concern.

The prospect of an energy shortage arises for many reasons. Demand for energy continues to grow more rapidly than in previous years. And the demand for clean fuels to meet air pollution controls has placed extraordinary demands on natural gas and low sulfur oil and coal. Some coal stockpiles are lower than normal and some electric utilities are unable to build up their inventories, in part because of railroad transport deficiencies. A sharp rise in the worldwide demand for residual fuel oil, especially low sulfur oil, and a shortage of oil tankers caused in part by production cutbacks in Libya and interruptions of an oil pipeline in Syria, have contributed to the tightness in U. S. fuel oil supply. Increased demand and inadequate exploration and development for natural gas are contributing to its scarcity. Nuclear power plants under construction as a source of electric power are behind schedule and this results in greater demands for fossil fuels.

To avert the threatened shortages and minimize their impact will require the combined efforts of all those involved in the production, distribution and consumption of fuels -- which means industry, labor,

- 3 -

consumers, and State and local governments, as well as the Federal Government. Basically, we rely upon the proven adaptability of the American economic system which must respond to the present and prospective demands for fuel by converting to the production of what is most needed and its delivery where it is most needed. The increased national requirements, and the changes in the price structure that arise from them, provide a powerful incentive to this adjustment of supply, which is in fact already taking place. We call upon the petroleum industry, the coal industry, the railroad industry and others, in the light of the national need, to increase the supply of fuels, as is made feasible by economic factors. We also ask the cooperation of the coal miners, the railroad workers and other fuel and transportation workers to help avert a fuel shortage.

While primary responsibility for fuel supply rests with the industry under our private enterprise system, responsible government should take effective action to avert a shortage of so critical a resource.

It must be recognized that solutions in which the government can play the greatest role are more long-term in nature. Those possibilities are under study by the Energy Subcommittee of the Domestic Council. For the moment we have considered what government can effectively do now -- this fall -- to facilitate supply.

- 4 -

We have concluded that certain actions by the Federal Government can help both to assure the adequacy of supplies and thereby to moderate the increase of prices. We are, therefore, taking the following actions which we believe are necessary to give reasonable assurance of the adequacy of fuel supplies this winter. In view of numerous uncertainties, no one can now be sure that these steps will be adequate. We will keep the situation under continuous observation to be prepared with further measures if they appear to be necessary.

(1) Action is being taken to:

- a. Continue the importation through calendar year 1971 into the East Coast (District I) of an average of 40,000 barrels per day of No. 2 fuel oil with up to 80,000 barrels per day concentrated in the first quarter heating season.
- b. Exempt natural gas liquids from the Canadian crude oil quota limitations. (These natural gas liquids are associated with the production of natural gas which we are importing from Canada.)
- c. Permit the importation of liquified petroleum gas from the Western Hemisphere.
- d. Permit topping of imported crude oil used for fuel into District I (East Coast) if all of the topping is used for fuel.

- 5 -

e. Permit topping of crude oil imported for fuel overland from Canada and the use of such topping product for fuel or for reexport to Canada.

f. Relax restrictions on viscosity requirements of crude oil used for burning.

g. Permit transportation of oil from Canada by waterway.

(It should be noted that, for all practical purposes there are currently no restrictions on importation of residual oil into District I (the East Coast) or on importation of crude oil for burning into District I and overland from Canada.)

(2) In order to increase the availability of railroad cars for moving coal, the Interstate Commerce Commission has doubled the demurrage charge for all general service and coal hopper cars standing idle in loading or unloading zones. In addition the ICC will take the following actions as conditions require:

a. Divert the use of general service hopper cars from alternative loads to the movement of coal; and

b. Require the return of all hopper cars within a specified period of time.

(3) We will continue to work closely with the electric power industry through the Federal Power Commission along the lines of our program for

- 6 -

the summer to assure that interruptions in electric service are minimized. We urge the State and local governments to meet with the utilities in their respective service areas to review contingency plans for meeting loads this winter in those areas of tight supply identified.

(4) We are continuing to urge the consuming public to practice conservation in the use of energy. The Special Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs will issue suggestions to the public for doing this. Federal agencies will set an example by instituting programs to conserve fuels in federal installations.

(5) We are establishing a Joint Board composed of the Director of the Office of Emergency Preparedness (Chairman), the Secretaries of Interior and Commerce, and the Chairmen of the Council of Economic Advisers, the Council on Environmental Quality, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Power Commission, to identify emergency problems in fuel supply and fuel transport and coordinate prompt and appropriate remedial action by the responsible federal agencies.

These steps are in addition to a number of measures already taken, or in the process of being prepared for implementation, to use the transportation and power systems more efficiently and respond to local shortages.

- 7 -

Appropriate federal agencies will be meeting with State and local authorities to discuss this winter's problems in detail. We also expect to maintain close contact with the energy industry in order to assist in averting shortages.

We are taking the actions announced today to avert serious shortages. We believe that with the cooperation and initiative of industry, labor, and consumers an energy crisis can be averted. There are certain other measures we have considered. And, if the measures taken today together with the initiatives of industry fail to avert a crisis, we shall not hesitate to resort to any additional actions necessary.

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Executive Registry

25 AUG 1970

70-4223/1

(White House)

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director for Intelligence
Deputy Director for Plans
Deputy Director for Science and Technology
Deputy Director for Support
Inspector General

SUBJECT : Improving Federal Reporting and Reducing
Related Paperwork

REFERENCES : a. Memo dated 5 Aug 70 to Heads of Depts.
& Agencies from the President, same subject
b. Transmittal Memo No. 1 to BOB Circular
No. A-44 Revised, dated 17 June 1970

1. The Director and other Heads of Departments and Agencies have received from the President a memorandum calling for a comprehensive Government-wide review of paperwork requirements, looking to improvements in Federal reporting and reduction of related paperwork. The Office of Management and Budget Circular No. A-44 (Transmittal Memorandum No. 1) presents the framework and procedures for the review.

2. The Agency will divide this task into two parts. Administrative/management reporting will be reviewed by a task force to be formed under the chairmanship of the Deputy Director of Planning, Programming, and Budgeting. [redacted] Each Deputy Director and the Inspector General shall appoint a senior officer to serve on the task force. The second part of the review will address intelligence reporting, on which separate instructions will be provided.

3. The OMB Circular requires reporting on the review in the form of an attachment to the annual management improvement report due 30 September 1971. An interim report, originally due 30 September 1970

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White House

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but on which an extension to 30 October has been given us by OMB, is to identify and cost current reporting systems, and establish dollar and manhour savings goals based on a review of reporting requirements. Please select your task force member and advise

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[redacted] on extension [redacted]

R. E. Cushman, Jr.
R. E. Cushman, Jr.
Lieutenant General, USMC
Deputy Director

Attachments:

References a. and b.

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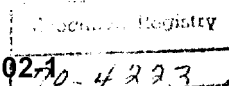
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 5, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

Subject: Improving Federal Reporting and Reducing
Related Paperwork

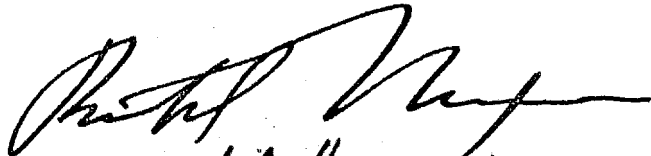
Since my inauguration, I have repeatedly stressed the need to streamline the management activities of the executive branch. As an important part of this effort, I am requesting all agencies and departments to participate in a Government-wide project to analyze paperwork requirements and discard those reports that fail to meet rigorous standards of need. In addition, we must examine our information control system and develop efficient alternatives to traditional reporting methods.

I have therefore established two goals for fiscal year 1971:

- (1) A reduction of five million man-hours in the time expended by the public in filling out administrative forms and inquiries under the Federal Reports Act.
- (2) A reduction of 200 million dollars in executive branch funds expended for reporting and related paperwork.

The Office of Management and Budget has issued instructions to you implementing this project. Mr. Kunzig, Administrator, General Services Administration, will assume the lead in coordinating this project. *

I expect all of you to give this effort your full support and to report your accomplishments to me by the end of fiscal year 1971.


Richard M. Nixon
White House

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Executive Registry
70-4135/A

3 August 1970

Mr. Kent Crane
Assistant to the Vice President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Kent:

I am sorry that the certificates commemorating the Vice President's trip to the Far East earlier this year were not satisfactory. We shall be glad to rerun them, and I have asked our Printing Services people to get in touch with Mr. Fox so that we can be sure that they are done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

Sincerely,

L. K. White

L. K. White
Executive Director-Comptroller

LKW:blp

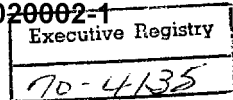
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(EXECUTIVE REGISTRY FILE)

White/Kausch



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

July 28, 1970

Colonel L. K. White
Executive Director-Comptroller
Agency Headquarters Building

Dear Red:

At the request of the State Department, your printing shop made up some certificates commemorating the Vice President's trip to the Far East earlier this year. This project has been long delayed and plagued with problems, and unfortunately the current version of the certificate contains so many inaccuracies that we cannot use it.

If I had had a chance to see a proof, I am confident we could have made corrections before the final run was made. However, a representative from State undertook to approve the certificate on his own, and we are now faced with the problem of either doing it over or scrapping the project entirely. We therefore wonder if your people would be willing to rerun the certificate, based on the improved and corrected art work which has been noted on the enclosed certificate.

If there are further questions, I suggest they be directed to Mr. Sanford Fox in the White House Social Office (456-2510), who has kindly agreed to monitor the rerun on this certificate.

Many thanks for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Kent B. Crane
Assistant to the
Vice President

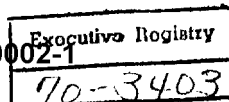
cc: Sanford Fox

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 24, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS

SUBJECT: Revenue Sharing

This Administration came to office at a time when many Americans were frustrated (often justifiably) with the performance of existing governmental institutions. We have, therefore, proposed basic changes in the domestic policies of the Federal Government. The Administration's new domestic policies, taken together, constitute a strong effort to reform major program systems, renew our federalism, and strengthen the capacity of governmental institutions -- at the national, State and local levels.

Last August, I submitted to the Congress a proposal for sharing a portion of Federal revenues with State and local governments. This innovative program is designed to extend Federal assistance to these governments in a broader, fairer, and less conditional manner.

Over the years this mechanism will have a substantial economic and political effect on our Federal system.

The arguments in favor of revenue sharing are as strong as ever:

1. We have a serious "fiscal mismatch." The Federal government has the superior revenue-generating system. The other levels of government have the major domestic expenditure requirements. The Federal government has long recognized this discontinuity between public needs and resources. So far, we have chosen to bridge the gap through the mechanism of categorical grants-in-aid to State and local governments. Next year, nearly \$28 billion will be spread over 500 separate and uncoordinated aid categories.

(EXECUTIVE REGISTRY FILE

White House

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2. We need to design better systems for delivering Federal program assistance and better methods of fiscal assistance. Revenue sharing represents a valuable and necessary supplement to our existing financial assistance efforts. Increased resources and additional decision-making responsibility will be transferred to States and localities. Local discretion and flexibility will be encouraged. Citizen discontent over the inability of the Federal government to deliver services effectively provides strong incentive to decentralize some governmental decision-making.
3. The revenue capacity of State and local government is severely strained -- despite their considerable efforts. During the 1960s, the States made over 300 increases in major taxes, either enacting new taxes or raising rates on existing ones. Property taxes are very high in many areas. These governments need financial help. The simplest, most direct, and fairest way to provide that help is through revenue sharing.
4. Adequate provision of basic public services is a matter of high national priority. Revenue sharing is directly responsive to this need. We look to our States and localities to provide these services, and revenue sharing funds represent vital support for our domestic programs.
5. Americans not only are frustrated with the performance of governmental institutions, but also with the unresponsiveness of these institutions to local concerns. The individual citizen can have the largest impact on public policy through his State and local governments. By strengthening these governments, revenue sharing can enhance individual contributions to public decision-making. Through revenue sharing an important measure of political power is returned to the people.

I want to emphasize the importance of revenue sharing in our total domestic policy. Revenue sharing is the financial heart of the New Federalism.

-3-

Under the New Federalism, major aims are to define more clearly functional responsibilities among levels of government and strengthen governmental institutions at all levels. Welfare, for example, is appropriately a national responsibility. In addition to providing equity and dignity for the poor, the Family Assistance Act will relieve State and local governments of rapidly rising costs for welfare.

In areas which are primarily State-local responsibilities, revenue sharing and other measures which the Administration has advanced will strengthen the capacity of States and localities to make decisions which reflect their own priorities and needs.

In the first full year of the Family Assistance Program, fiscal relief for states and localities will be nearly \$600 million, in addition to the currently estimated revenue sharing program of \$1 billion.

I encourage all of you to become familiar with the basic elements of the Administration's revenue sharing proposal and to make known, at every suitable occasion, our strong desire to secure its enactment in 1970. A very brief description of revenue sharing, along with major questions and answers, is enclosed.



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Executive Registry
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 4, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE
DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

In his May 20, 1970 message to the Congress on the prevention of oil spills, the President stated that, "A large number of oil spills occur in waters close to our shores. Many of these spills result from willful violations of laws which limit the discharging of oil. Such spills can be reduced by more stringent surveillance procedures. All government agencies are being directed to instruct their vessel and aircraft commanders and other personnel to immediately report all oil spills to the Coast Guard."

Please ensure that this instruction is fully complied with by the personnel in your organization.

K. R. Cole, Jr.
Kenneth R. Cole, Jr.

Deputy Assistant to the President
for Domestic Affairs

(EXECUTIVE REGISTRY FILE White House)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 25, 1970

MEMORANDUM TO THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE
DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

In my budget for Fiscal Year 1971 and in my Federal Economy Act Message, I have taken or have requested of the Congress 57 specific actions to save money by reducing, terminating or restructuring Federal programs. These actions were necessary because of our stringent budgetary position and because we regard it as our responsibility to make the best possible use of every tax dollar.

Every Federal program -- including those of very low priority -- is of special concern to some special interest group. Such groups are now resisting our economy actions even though these actions are clearly in the interest of the general public. As I said in my March 19 memorandum to you, each department and agency must now do all it can to make a strong, cogent case for the Administration's economy measures -- both to the public and to the Congress. We must exert at least as much -- and sometimes even more -- effort to save the taxpayer's money as we do to spend it.

To make the most effective possible use of every tax dollar, we must also institute a vigorous examination of every current program -- large and small -- to uncover those which can and should be modified or eliminated by executive action, and those which should be altered by the Congress.

Program evaluation is one of your most important responsibilities and is key to this effort. As the President's Advisory Council on Executive Organization has emphasized, each agency must continually evaluate its own internal programs while the Bureau of the Budget gives special attention to the evaluation of interagency programs. In addition, the Bureau of the Budget stands ready to provide your department or agency with any assistance in systems analysis and program evaluation that you may need.

2

In general, the kind of program evaluation for which I am calling involves three steps:

First, critical examination of the objectives of the program. Is the objective valid today? What is the relative priority of the objective?

Second, an analysis of the effectiveness of the program. Does the program adequately serve its target population? Does the program achieve its objectives in an economical manner?

Third, consideration of alternative approaches to achieving the objective which would produce the same or greater benefits at the same or lesser costs.

I am requesting that each of you initiate an intensive program evaluation effort and submit to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, not later than July 1, 1970, a report on your findings. This report should:

1. Identify and briefly describe each activity that is relatively ineffective or of low priority;
2. Suggest corrective action, including the administrative or legislative steps necessary to obtain the desired results; and
3. Estimate the outlay and budget authority savings that could be realized for the fiscal year in which the change is proposed, and the full year savings expected under the recommended action.

Your suggestions and others will be carefully considered as the Fiscal Year 1972 budget is prepared. I will expect the Budget Director to keep me informed on the results of these actions as we proceed through the budget formulation process.

The present outlook for the 1972 budget is one of continued stringency. If we are to keep expenditures down -- and yet free sufficient funds for new initiatives -- we must all make a very tough evaluation of current programs. I request your full cooperation in this very important effort.

Suggest you meet with your counterparts in each of the Directorates rather promptly and commence to draft the response as soon as possible.

Director/PPB

/s/ L. K. White

LKW

John:

I have sent the following note to each Embassy, together with a copy of the attached memorandum from the President:

"I have assigned action to PPB and believe we already have the kind of program evaluation called for in the President's directive. However, please note that we are requested to submit a report to BOB no later than 1 July 1970. PPB and I will need your full cooperation in this matter."

over please

Executive Director-Comptroller

27 May 70

Supersede 26 June 1970

To: Memo for Heads of Depts & Agencies	Fm: The White House 70-2744 Dtd 25 May 70
Memo: Subj: Regarding the Federal Economy Program. Wants action taken by 1 July 1970. 5/28/70: Orig. to D/PPB for Action per Shirley/EAEExDir lcy DDS&T; lcy DDS; lcy DDP; lcy DDI; & lcy w/cy of Routing Sheet Note to ER via RB&J.	
SUSPENSE due 26 JUNE 1970.	
FORM 44 USE PREVIOUS 7-58 EDITIONS	ABSTRACT FILE SLIP (18)

76-2766

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 25, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR

The White House Staff
All Cabinet Officers
All Heads of Departments and Agencies

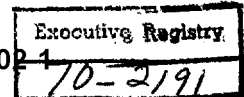
FROM: James Keogh *JK*

This office has been designated as the clearing house for all recommendations for the Medal of Freedom and the Presidential Citizens Medal. We will welcome any nominations you wish to propose.

(EXECUTIVE REGISTRY FILE *White House*)

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Form No. 1-67 237 Use previous editions. (40)



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 24, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE
DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

A competent Federal career service is one of our most valuable assets. Career employees provide the skills, continuity and professional knowledge needed to carry out complex national programs and to perform essential governmental services.

As you know, reform and reduction of outmoded programs has limited many jobs in government. All departments and agencies have a responsibility to help provide the means by which displaced Federal career employees may transfer to other needed positions where their valuable skills can be retained.

Major reductions are taking place in the Department of Defense; last month, the elimination of 58,600 positions was announced. However, there is an annual turnover of about 400,000 employees in all government agencies. I urge all other departments and agencies to give priority consideration to displaced career employees when filling their vacancies.

The Civil Service Commission and the Department of Defense have established procedures for referral of these employees for consideration by other agencies. While the Civil Service Commission will provide leadership to this government-wide placement effort, each department and agency must accept responsibility for assuring that qualified displaced employees are given full and sympathetic consideration when vacancies are filled.

I also direct the Department of Labor to provide counseling, retraining and job placement services for those employees interested in retraining or in placement in non-Federal employment.

Through the joint efforts of all Federal agencies we can assure that the entire burden of adjusting to these necessary changes does not fall on the individual career employee but is responsibly shared by all of the agencies of Government. We cannot afford to continue unnecessary jobs; neither can we afford to lose good people.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Richard Nixon".

EX-111
White House

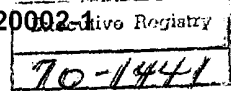
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 19, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

On February 26th I sent to the Congress the Federal Economy Act of 1970. It embodies a number of the savings implicit in the Administration's 1971 budget.

Please take all necessary steps to insure the enthusiastic support of your personnel for these economies. In contacts with the public and media, the representatives of your agency or Department should not in any way appear to soften this Administration's commitment to the achievement of these savings.

I ask that you please assume full responsibility for the conduct of your people in this regard.

(EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE

White House)

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Remarks: John: what, if anything, should we do about this

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FORM NO. 1-67 237 Use previous editions (40)

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Executive Registry

70-1375

NSC/SP-19
March 16, 1970

STAFF PROCEDURE

Requests for Biographic Information

The attached memorandum from Dr. Kissinger sets forth
the procedure for obtaining biographic information.

Attachment

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Director

The attached is forwarded for your
information.

cc: DDI
DDP

18 March 1970
(DATE)

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1 AUG 54 WHICH MAY BE USED.

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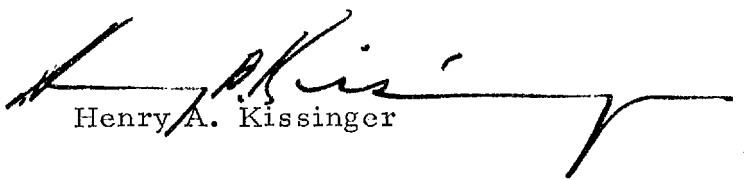
(EXECUTIVE)

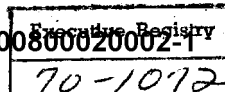
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 16, 1970

MEMORANDUM TO STAFF

In order to improve the servicing of requests for biographic information concerning foreign personalities, I have asked Dave McManis to develop and operate from the Situation Room a centralized process for obtaining such information. Unless there are exceptional circumstances you should use the Situation Room channel.


Henry A. Kissinger



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

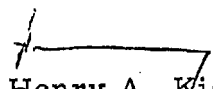
February 27, 1970

Dear Dick:

I have the initial "President's Quarterly Report."
It is an excellent statement of the basic facts and
a useful compendium of recent developments,
concisely and attractively presented.

I have no objection to giving copies of the report
to the officials listed on your proposed distribution
list -- including the Director of ACDA and the
Chairman of PFIAB.

Warm regards,


Henry A. Kissinger

Mr. Richard Helms
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

EXECUTIVE REGISTRY

white/counsel

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17 February 1970

Dr. Henry A. Kissinger
Assistant to the President for
National Security Affairs
The White House

Dear Henry:

It was most thoughtful of you to give me an advanced copy of the President's report, "United States Foreign Policy for the 1970's: A New Strategy for Peace". I read it with intense interest. It is a masterful job and you and your associates deserve high praise. The device of presidential quotations from the past, which knits it together, is a most skillful one. This document may even be of use to scholars. Last but not least, isn't it great at long last to have one foreign policy statement made by the President for the entire Government.

Again, I do appreciate your thoughtfulness.

Cordially,

Richard Helms

EXECUTIVE REGISTRY - White House

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 16, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

SUBJECT: The President's Annual Review of Foreign Policy

I thought you would like to have an advance copy of the President's report, "UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY FOR THE 1970'S: A New Strategy for Peace."

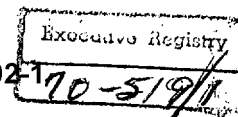
Henry A. Kissinger

Enclosure

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 29, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR HEADS OF
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

SUBJECT: Administrative Procedure

I wish to call your attention to the attached memorandum from Mr. John Ehrlichman, Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs. Your cooperation in complying with his request will be very much appreciated.


JOHN R. BROWN III
Staff Secretary

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY FOR THE White House

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 29, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR HEADS OF
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

SUBJECT: Legislative and Policy Proposals Submitted to
the White House

In the future all legislative and policy proposals submitted to the White House should have listed on the first page of the report the names of the staff people primarily responsible for developing the analysis, as well as the names of the senior agency officials who revised or approved of successive drafts.



John D. Ehrlichman
Assistant to the President
for Domestic Affairs

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